

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

May 17th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 82, p.m. 85; Humidity...84, 78.

May 17th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 89; Humidity...88, 90.

No. 879

星期二初月四年于壬

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

大英港英五月八日

\$36 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

HEATED WORDS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 17, 3.25 a.m.
Received, 3.55 p.m.

The debate on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was notable for a speech by Mr. Lloyd George, replying to an attack by Lord Hugh Cecil.

"LIMEHOUSE" METHODS

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Disestablishment without Disendowment would be ridiculous. Property which had been bequeathed to the poor and sick and to education had been annexed mostly by great families, and this was one of the most discreditable records in the history of the country. He was bound to notice one specially offensive case—that in which the Duke of Devonshire had applied by circular for subscriptions to oppose the Bill, accusing the Government of robbery of God.

"Yet," said Mr. Lloyd George, "he knows that the foundations of his fortune are laid deep in sacrifice, and are built of decorated shrines and pillaged altars."

A SCENE.

This remark was greeted with Ministerial cheers, and Unionist shouts of "Limehouse."

There then followed a heated passage-at-arms between Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Hugh Cecil.

Eventually the Chancellor of the Exchequer resumed his remarks, saying "Obliges of theft against the nation should not be brought by those whose ancestors have robbed the Church, robbed monasteries, altars, almshouses, the poor and the dead. Then they come here, when we are trying to recover part of the pillaged property for the poor, for whom it was originally given, and venture with him to be dripping with the fat of sacrifice, to accuse us of robbery of God."

CRUSHING REPLY.

Mr. Bonar Law contrasted the lukewarmness of the speeches of the English members of the Cabinet with those of the Welsh, especially Mr. Lloyd George's, whose attack on the Duke of Devonshire was the most extraordinary thing ever heard in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George had done something like it on the platform, but this was the first time he had given them a sample of it on the floor of the House. Could anything be more unfair than to attack a man for what his ancestors did four centuries ago? It was beneath the level of the House of Commons.

MILITARY AEROPLANES.

WAR OFFICE OFFERS.

via Bombay, May 17, 1.55 p.m.
Received, 6.48 p.m.

The War Office has issued particulars of a military-aeroplane competition. The first prize is £4,000, the second £2,000, and the competition is open to makers all over the world. Nine prizes amounting £10,500 are confined to Britons.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW CHINA.

FRANCHISE QUESTION.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Shanghai, May 17.

The question of granting the franchise to Chinese residents abroad has again been discussed by the National Council, but no decision has been arrived at.

LOAN AGREEMENT.

The clause of the Loan Agreement regarding the engagement of a foreign inspector has been altered and an auditor of accounts will be engaged instead. It is reported that the Loan Agreement will be ready for signature tomorrow.

MINISTER REIGNS.

Chiu Ping Kwan has resigned as Minister of the Interior and will probably be replaced by Ching Yuen-ki.

TIBET TROUBLE.

The Central Government intends to appoint Wan Chun-yao as High Commissioner to settle the trouble in Tibet.

SUGGESTIONS GALORE.

Vice-President Li Yuan-heng has telegraphed to the Central Government of Peking suggesting the centralizing of the Army, the drawing up of a map of the whole Empire for use by the Army, the promotion of education, prolongation of the period of the service of the military and naval officers, and the curtailment of the military and naval expenditure.

NATIONAL LOAN.

The Society formed at Nanking for the raising of a national loan has elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President, and Wong Hing as Vice-President.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

The National Council proposes to enforce the total suppression of the opium trade in January 1913.—"Shat Po."

RECOGNITION.

Peking, May 17.

The Diplomatic Body at Peking will, it is reported, send a formal message to the President on the 25th inst., recognizing the China Republic provisionally. President Yuan held a Cabinet meeting on the 15th inst., to consider what reply should be sent to the Diplomatic Body in this matter.

CHEAP BONDS.

News has reached here that the national bonds issued at Nanking are being sold to foreigners at a low discount.

FUNDS AT LAST.

Three million dollars, being the first instalment of the loan to China, has been paid, half in Peking and the other half in Shanghai.

DISBANDED TROOPS.

A meeting in connection with the disbandment of the troops has been held at the residence of the President. The result was that the soldiers disbanded are to be given \$20 each; a special allowance will be granted to officers disbanded in recognition of their services; and the old service men will be pensioned off.—"Sai Kai Kung Yak Po."

TELEGRAMS.

LOAN TO CHINA.

THE AUDITOR.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, May 18, 9.25 a.m.

Received, 10.5 a.m.

The appointment of Mr. Romp, formerly of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, as Auditor under the Loan Agreement is confirmed.

FIRST ADVANCE.

Three million taels have been advanced under the Loan, being paid at Shanghai and Peking.

CHINESE AUDITOR.

Chen Chin-tao has been appointed Chinese auditor temporarily. He will be more powerful than the Minister of Finance.

THE FRANCHISE.

POSER FOR CHINA.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, May 18, 9.25 a.m.

Received, 10.5 a.m.

The National Council is considering requests for representation of the Overseas Guilds whose members live outside their own provinces.

The general opinion is that representation as regards the Guilds is opposed to the spirit of Republicanism, and is decidedly delicate from an international point of view.

SIR F. D. LUGARD.

FETED IN LONDON.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

London, May 17, 10.30 a.m.

Received, 9.25 p.m.

The African Society entertained Sir Frederick Lugard, late Governor of Hongkong, at a banquet held last night.

Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, M.P., who was Superintendent of African Protectorates under the Foreign Office, presided. Sir Matthew Nathan, also a former Governor of Hongkong, the Right Hon. John Burns, General Sir Alfred Gaselee, who commanded the British forces in North China during the Boxer rising, and the Right Hon. Sir George Goldie, an expert on Niger questions, were among those present.

Replies to the toast of his health Sir Frederick Lugard said the most important development of later days was the fact that we were on the threshold of conquering the innovation of railway extension and opening up the world's markets to the products of the tropics.

Mr. John Burns said it was a great satisfaction to know that the pioneering work of the Empire had been done by men of the stamp of Sir George Goldie and Sir Frederick Lugard, men of great ability and absolute incorruptibility.

TELEGRAMS.

WARNING!

It has come to the knowledge of the Proprietor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" that recently, either through ignorance or a spirit of mischief, purchases were made by certain parties from the newsboys employed by the Proprietor of a number of POSTERS or PLACARDS the property of the Proprietor carried by the newsboys in question.

These POSTERS or PLACARDS bore the distinctive feature of being pasted on cardboard and their general appearance and get up were such as to indicate to the veriest tyro the OBJECT the Proprietor had in view in issuing the same, viz. to tersely announce to the PUBLIC the contents of the issue of the paper alluded to in the Posters.

Such being the case, the Proprietor is at a loss to understand what possible object the parties purchasing the Posters had in mind to accomplish other than the deliberate intention to deprive the Proprietor of the fruits of the trouble and expense to which he has gone in issuing such Posters.

Whether the Proprietor has correctly gauged the object of the purchasers or not is a matter of small moment compared with the CONSEQUENCES to the Purchasers which will follow should the acts complained of be repeated.

In this connection it will probably suffice if the Proprietor reminds those concerned that the PRIVATE PROPERTY of an EMPLOYER may not with impunity be purchased from an EMPLOYEE or a SERVANT without the consent of the employer a principle which (though ignored by the Purchasers of the Posters referred to) was RECOGNISED BY A CHINESE CLERK employed by the Proprietor who, in response to numerous requests made to him to sell same, refused to do so despite the fact of the price offered being raised in varying sums from 10 cents to ONE DOLLAR.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

SARCASTIC COMMENTS.

(Reuter's.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 17, 5.45 p.m.

Received, 7.15 a.m.

Reuter's Montreal correspondent wires that the "Star," commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech before the Shipwrights Guild, denies the necessity to sugar-coat the pill for Canada by allowing her to have her warships at home, like toys, when they are required on the scene of danger, for in that case they could only arrive on the scene for the funeral of the Empire.

Canadians, remarks the journal, deserved to be treated like sensible adults capable of doing their duty, as men, to the Motherland.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

TURKS SURRENDER.

via Bombay, May 18, 7.30 a.m.

Received, 12.8 p.m.

Reuter's Rome correspondent wires that three Italian columns surrounded the position occupied by the Turkish garrison at Rhodes in the mountains, the only retreat from which was commanded by the guns of warships. The Turks lost 83 killed and 28 wounded before they broke and took refuge in the ravines. The Italian casualties were four killed and 26 wounded.

Another Rome message states that in the Chamber the Premier announced amidst enthusiasm that the Turkish garrison at Rhodes had surrendered with honours of war.

A man said to be an Australian Army Captain became wroth with two chair coolies last night and chased them. As a consequence he found himself charged with disorderly conduct at the Police Court this morning and was fined \$4.

Three men were charged to-day at the Police Court with being concerned in the murder of a youth at Yaumati on Wednesday night. It will be remembered that three youths were set upon by a gang of roughs and that one of them, a fitter, died in hospital.

Sixteen men were charged this morning with being concerned in the murder of a youth at Yaumati on Wednesday night. It will be remembered that three youths were set upon by a gang of roughs and that one of them, a fitter, died in hospital.

For being in possession, without a licence, of 15 taels of prepared opium, a man was fined \$50 at the Police Court this morning.

The widow, sons and daughters of the deceased King were much overcome with grief.

Twelve officers carried the coffin from the hearse to the catafalque.

HOME POLITICS.

A WANING MAJORITY.

via Bombay, May 18, 7.30 a.m.

Received, 12.8 p.m.

The Conservatives are jubilant at the reduction of the Government's majority to 81 on the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill.

Eighteen Ministerialists were absent unpaired, and 75 Irish voted with the Government.

Several well-known Nonconformist Liberals who favour disestablishment, but are opposed to the disendowment clauses, intend forming a group to take action in the committee stage of the Bill.

Star Ferry Mishap.

The ferry steamer "Southern Star" left Hongkong this afternoon at a quarter to two o'clock, but when a little way out, just opposite the Naval Dock, something went amiss with one of the propellers, and she was unable to continue the trip across. She lay where the mishap took place for some ten minutes, blowing her whistle continuously, and eventually the "Polar Star," which was the only boat to leave for Kowloon, went to her aid and took her in tow. The passengers from the "Southern Star" were transferred and landed, and the boat out of order was taken off the service.

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INTERMEDIATE.

NILE	11,000 "	"	May 14	"
PERSIA	9,000 "	"	June 11	"
CHINA	10,200 "	"	July 9	"
NILE	11,000 "	"	July 30	"

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[110]

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WESTWARD.
The S.S. "FAZILKA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 8th May, at 5 p.m., followed by the S.S. "ITOOLA" on 10th June, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

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Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [129]

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

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Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1911. [82]

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1912. [7]

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Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1910. [83]

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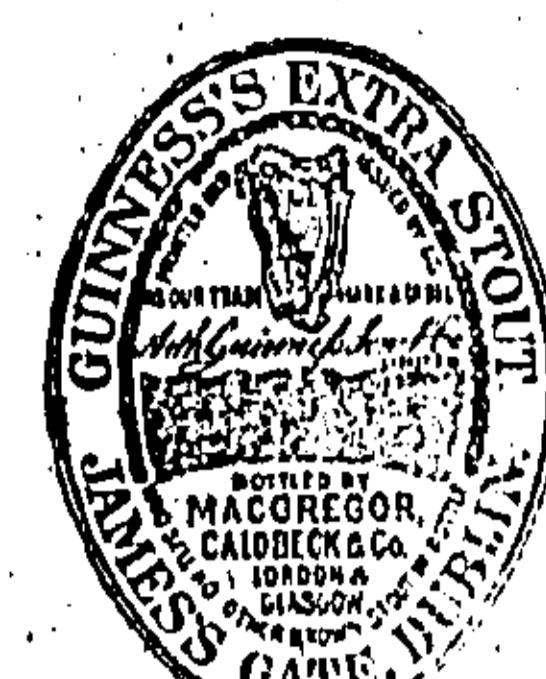
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and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th Jan., 1912. [46]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

China Mail.

Mr. Churchill and the Navy.

To pass from Mr. Churchill's attractive personality to his remarks on the British Navy and the plans of the Admiralty, it is interesting to note, and pleasing to observe, with what thoroughness the work of that great Department is being conducted. We confess that, when we heard of Mr. Churchill's appointment to be the Governmental head of the Admiralty we shared the opinion held by many others, that he might have been better placed in some other position. It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. Churchill has justified the confidence reposed in him by the Premier, and that he is undoubtedly a success in his great post. Probably the cause of this success lies as much in the fact that Mr. Churchill has had the good sense to listen to the advice of those competent to advise on technical points—and, indeed, that he has done so is evident from a passage in the opening of the speech referred to as much as to thinking out for himself what is likely to be the best course for the Admiralty to adopt in the present state of affairs, and with a view to the future glory of our great Empire, whose naval strength, we feel sure, will not suffer at the hands of the brilliant young statesman who is at present guiding its destiny.

South China Morning Post.

"The Finest Site"

It is almost inconceivable to the ordinary business man that the erection of a railing, even although it has a stone foundation, should entail such an assemblage of materials and an accumulation of rubbish, as at present burdens the ground in that quarter. Fortunately His Excellency lent a sympathetic ear to the complaint put forward by Mr. Pollock, and seconded by Mr. Osborne, and the work of turfing and laying out the site is now to be proceeded with "as soon as possible." It being left to the P.W.D., with its sense of the beautiful, to supply the definition of this rather vague term, the Departmental motto for the next few weeks should be "Now we shan't be long."

Daily Press.

The Full Court.

The Bill introduced at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council to provide for the reconstitution of the Full Court in Hongkong will be very generally welcomed, so far, at least, as the object of the Bill is concerned. It is a reform which has been advocated in the Press for many years. The Hon. Attorney-General, in introducing the Bill, supplied the reasons for it in very few sentences. Under the present system, he said, the Colony has only two Judges, and although we are fortunate in the Judges themselves, yet any system which has only two Judges of appeal, and one of them the Judge appealed from, is unsatisfactory. Under the present arrangement the Chief Justice, by virtue of his seniority, is given a casting vote, so that an appeal from him goes to himself and the Puisne Judge, who has only one vote against the Chief Justice's two; and therefore a decision given by the Chief Justice cannot be reversed in the Colony unless he himself changes his mind. That is a plain statement of the position, and it is not surprising that litigants have been prone to regard appeals in such circumstances as sheer waste of time and money. There have not been wanting cases, however, in which a Chief Justice has reversed his own judgment; but that, of course, happens but seldom. A unanimous decision by a Full Court is likely to be accepted by litigants, but when the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge differ in opinion, especially when it is a judgment by the Chief Justice which is attacked, and it is confirmed by the casting vote of the Chief Justice, there is naturally a strong temptation to carry the case to the Privy Council, involving additional heavy costs to litigants.

The issue as was shown at the HONGKONG UNIVERSITY BAZAAR, will be open to the public from WEDNESDAY, 1st MAY, 1912, at the old Land Office in Queen's Road (opposite the foot of D'Aguilar St.).

80 EXTRAS FILMS 80.

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912. [84]

SITUATION IN FOOCHOW.

Government Criticised.

Writing from Foochow on May 5, the special correspondent of the "China Press" states that the seriousness of the present situation in Foochow was indicated April 27 by the assassination of Mr. Ciong Si Cong of the Board of Civil Appointments. He had just left his house in the city when his chair was surrounded by eleven men, one of whom thrust a sword into him. The others each took their turn stabbing him, even displaying their brutality after they saw he could no longer live. One of his chair bearers carried the body to his house but life was gone before he reached home.

Several years ago Mr. Ciong was head of the Government Law School. He, thereafter, became very active in reform and political societies. He was an orator of marked power and fearless in his speech. In connection with the recent provincial elections he made some fiery addresses against allowing Chinese from other provinces to have a vote in elections and the privilege of holding office in the Assembly. In the course of his speeches he made direct references to favoritism shown by high officials from other provinces even going so far as to mention names and make definite personal attacks.

Ciong's Assassination Instigated by Hunanese Official.

The popular theory is that the assassination was instigated by a Hunanese official high in power and that a body of picked men had been delegated to do away with all trouble-makers for the new government. There is as yet no definite proof for this theory and the thing which makes against it is that feeling is running high between the Fukienese and the Hunanese soldiers.

Naturally the people side with their own provincials. This is to be said, however, that, even though the murder was committed in broad daylight, on a public street and witnessed by many people no serious attempt has been made to apprehend the assassins. After three or four days two clearly innocent keepers of nearby shops were arrested to somewhat allay the storm of popular distrust which burst at the apparent refusal of the government to do anything.

Ciong's Unpopularity.

Mr. Ciong had naturally incurred the hatred of many and his handling of Reform Society funds had been clouded by suspicion.

That the crime may have been instigated in other circles is altogether possible but a mild reign of terror holds sway just now. People are holding their breath awaiting the next move of despotism or the retaliation of the other side to the quarrel.

April 30 the government closed and sealed the offices of the Ming Teng Bo, an outspoken newspaper which has been criticising the action of the new officials and their failure to provide justice and a departure from the old regime.

May 3 a panic threatened to reproduce the days before the local battle of the Revolution when for days tens of thousands of people moved out of the city. The events and suspicions of the present unrest reached a climax when a well-founded report was circulated that the government (which is predominantly Hunanese) had given out ammunition to the Hunan soldiers but none to the Foochow men.

Governor Stops Exodus.

An exodus from the city began but the Governor took prompt action to stop it. He issued a proclamation re-assuring the people and forbidding any one to remove his goods from the city. At the same time he brought a special force of police into the city on an emergency call late in the evening, giving strict orders that any man moving his personal effects from the city should be arrested on the spot. The city gates which had been open at night for some time have since then been closed as previous to the war.

The last attack on freedom of speech was made on May 4 when the office of another newspaper was sealed. The Ming Sing has been most outspoken and fearless in criticising the government—and what is quite pertinent, the things said have

been all too true. Their paper has been very popular. But the police are on the look out for the proprietors and editors and the river is reported to be carefully guarded to prevent their escape. The men are still in hiding.

A shower of telegrams and cables has come in to the government from Shanghai, Peking, Singapore and elsewhere protesting in loudest terms against closing these papers and handed methods of General Pang Sieu Sing, who is in direct charge of the military and police.

THE "RAK NAH" CEREMONY.

Quaint Observance in Siam.

The "Bangkok Daily Mail" gives the following account of the annual Ploughing Ceremony as observed in Siam.

"H. M. the King arrived on the grounds at 9.35 o'clock and entered the pavilion erected for his reception. A few minutes later preceded by the Chulalongkorn Cavalry Body Guard, Chow Phaya Yomaraj arrived, being driven in the Royal yellow state coach drawn up by four black horses. The Monk King was dressed in *pah cheo*, covered with a open work gold mantle, with a tall pointed silver crown on his head and wore the decoration of the Chula Chom Kuo order. On alighting he was immediately protected from the sun by bovines holding aloft a huge umbrella and a fan. Thus escorted by Brahmins and a procession of attendants in ancient costumes, he marched past the Royal pavilion, making obeisance to H. M. and then on to another pavilion arranged for his reception. Here, after lighting candles before the Buddha, he seated himself. A conch shell was blown and holy water and flowers were presented out of a conch shell to the four *Nang Thep* seated within the pavilion.

A Brahmin then approached bearing a mother of pearl inlaid tray, holding the three momentous *pak kew*, each of a different breadth, the selection of which is prophetic of the amount of rainfall for the coming season. Taking the tray the "King" looked toward the sacred image, invoking divine guidance in the selection of the cloth. A moment later, one was chosen, in which the "King" was immediately attired by attendants. The one selected this year was of 5 *kiaw* breadth, the measurements of the three being 4, 5 and 6 *kiaw*.

Descending from the platform and accompanied by Brahmins and other attendants, the "King" made obeisance to H. M. and passed on to the ceremonial plough. This was pulled by two specially selected bullocks, which were adorned with a few garlands and trappings about the head. At a signal of a blast from the conch shell, the ploughing began. After passing three times around the field, the four *Nang Thep* carried out four *harp* of paddy, two in golden baskets and two in silver. This was then sown and ploughed under, after which, *obisimo* was made to H. M. once more and the "King" returned to his pavilion.

The act of ploughing is merely figurative, as at no time did the ploughshare enter the ground; only the dust on top was scraped. Upon the "King" entering his pavilion a grand rush was made by the spectators who scrambled for the scattered paddy to sow in their own fields, as they believe this will assure a good crop.

Trays containing paddy, grass, water, beans, liquor and sesamum were placed in front of the bullocks, who first partook of the grass and liquor. This indicates that grass will be scarce during the coming year and that liquor will be expensive. The Brahmins having interpreted all of the signs their report was read, and in this it was stated that the rainfall would be 10 inches less than that of last year.

Gifts were then made to the *Nang Thep* and small bags of seed distributed to those present. Phya Wisoot Suriyakas distributed a large number of books entitled "Phol Muang Dee" or "Good Citizens".

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Yuan Speaks.

Judging by the attendance, not many foreigners anticipated that President Yuan Shih-kai would make such an important declaration of policy at the opening of the National Council. With the Chinese it was otherwise.

According to the Peking correspondent of the "North China Daily News," the streets were lined with soldiers and police all the way from the Waihainpo to the old Tzschengyuan premises, where the Assembly has begun its labours. The new troops in their blue uniforms looked sturdy and efficient, though lacking in the smartness that characterizes the old well-drilled troops of the North. By some means or other, a few suffragettes had obtained tickets of admission to the inaugural ceremony.

Immediately the list had been read, Yuan came forward and began his address, reading from a printed sheet. The Kung Pao—as many of his Northern friends still love to call him—has always an impressive manner and delivery. His voice is deep and strong, but by no means harsh.

On this occasion he gave an impression of perfume oriness not usual and there was a stability of tone and demeanour that was in all probability due to his realization of the vital importance of the statement he was delivering and a desire to avoid adding by tone, manner or gesture to the meaning of the written document.

The attainment of his object was not difficult, for it is to be doubted whether anyone present who had not scrutinized the speech in its written form, before delivery, could make head or tail of it.

Yuan determined to break free from Old Prejudices.

The general opinion among the Legations, and foreigners generally is that the speech was statesmanlike and not a little daring.

For it clearly showed a determination to break free from old prejudices and superstitions.

It was essentially progressive, and at the same time it contained a plain warning that the President did not intend to be thrown out of his stride.

The manliness of the man shone out at every point of the address. Obviously, however, the *so* was some real danger of severe adverse criticism being aroused by such plain talk. Hence, perhaps, the perfunctory delivery.

Mr. Lin replied briefly, assuring the President of the Council's complete confidence. The President, the Premier, the Members of the Cabinet and of the Council then assembled in the compound to have a group photograph taken.

Can see the old man now—upright as a dart, spite of his three-score years and odd; a handsome, dignified figure, with snow-white hair and moustache. What little brutes we were, not to show him more respect than we did!

I only remember one quite orderly drill (until a regulation came into force that one of the masters should be present when the sergeant was there); and that was when, in fulfilment of an old, old promise, the old man turned up in uniform, wearing all his medals and, above all, his Victoria Cross! To do us justice we behaved like angels that day; the uniform, the stripes and the V. C. knocked all the check-out of us for once.

At other times—more shame to us—drill was Pandemonium; for it is proverbial that the army man whose very glance is sufficient to quell Tommy Atkins, is a mere child when it comes to disciplining rowdy schoolboys. Here is a specimen of what used to occur.

Sergeant:—"Now fall in, gentlemen, if you please."

Chorus:—"Morning, Sergeant."

Sergeant:—"Good morning, my dear, Number."

Squad:—"One, two, three, four—"

Number 5:—"May I fall out to do up my boot-lace, Sergeant?"

Sergeant:—"Confound you, Sir; why didn't ye think of it before?" (Pause). "Now number again, gentlemen."

Squad:—"One,—" etc., up to about fifteen. Then—"

sequence, for the proceedings were entirely formal, and a postponement would have been very unsatisfactory. But no answer could be given to those who objected. Technically, of course, they were quite right.

THE SERGEANT—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Number 17:—"Can I speak to you a minute, Sergeant?"

Sergeant:—"Da—confound the boy. What is now? Ye're always talking."

Number 18:—"Will you tell us about that old mare of yours?" (loud laughter).

Sergeant:—"Very rubicund and swearing *sotto voce*). "Will you hold your tongue Sir, Number again."

Number 19:—"Will you tell us about that old mare of yours?" (loud laughter).

Sergeant:—"Now I'll have no more of this; I'll send the hell squad inside if—" (clock strikes.)

"Now there's a quarter of an hour gone and nothing done. An' there's Number 3 in the rear rank grinnin' like a *dom* Cheshire cat."

Number 20:—"What's a Che-

shire cat, Sergeant?"

Sergeant:—"Goo on in Sir; you spoilt the hell drill last time. I will not have you out here."

Number 21:—" (Innocently).

What have I done, Sergeant?"

Sergeant:—"Goo on in Sir."

Chorus:—"Give him another chance, Sergeant!"

S:—"Well, I'll give yo wan more chance—Confound you Sir; stop flinging.—Number again."

Number 22:—"Will you tell us about that old mare of yours?"

And so on ad infinitum. Out of the hour allotted, at least half was invariably wasted after this manner. But, God rest his soul, he was a grand old character, and one who would have taken the hide off the up-to-date simpering sergeant.

Notice.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

THE MOTOR CAR PETITION.

It appears that, while the foreign community in Hongkong has been content with growling at the motor cars in the city, the Chinese have been taking active steps to bring matters to a head. For some time past there has been a deep and growing feeling against the cars in the Colony, and grumbles on the part of Europeans have been frequent. But these came to nothing until never actually promised to reach a point of common protest. The foreigner—the Englishman especially—grumbles for a long time before he is roused to action.

It has been left to the Chinese, therefore, to make an effort to bring matters to a head. Their feeling in the matter has crystallised into an attempt to secure the assistance of the Government in having matters remedied. There is something fitting in the fact that the Chinese should take the initiative in this matter; for, after all, however much the foreigner may grumble at the motor car in the Colony, his objection is based on less substantial ground than is that of the Chinese. To the foreigner, the cars constitute a nuisance at times; with the majority of the Chinese the matter goes deeper than that. The cars, to them, become a deliberate danger to life and limb. It may be argued, of course, that the danger is equally great all round, but that is manifestly wrong. One has only to pass along the Praya in a rickshaw during the heat of the day in order to realise that a laden coolie runs more risk from rapidly-driven motors than does a foreigner.

A perusal of the petition which is being prepared, and a copy of which appears elsewhere in this issue, indicates that its framers have gone to the heart of the matter and have not been afraid to use straight words. Motor cars, they say, "are patricial mostly by men and women of no particular occupation, or of easy morals." The worst of a statement of this kind is that it is apt to be accepted by the unthinking as applying generally; and that is to do a serious injustice to owners or hirees of cars who use them legitimately and with caution. The framers of the petition are on solid ground when they urge the narrowness of the streets and the absence, in some instances, of footpaths as being a serious argument against the running of motor cars. The police records point to the danger as a serious one, and it is full time that something was done to remove it. The regulation speed is not always adhered to, and steps should be taken to have the law rigidly enforced.

Something should be done, again, to secure a cessation of the midnight noises, made by the tooting of horns, against which residents in the heart of the city protest bitterly. The petitioners desire the prohibition of motors in the Colony, but that is going altogether too far. It is not the best place in the world for motors, but there is room enough for them if they are properly used; the real trouble is that they are misused as often as not. If that trouble can be removed—and this should be possible—matters will adjust themselves nicely and the real lover of a motor car will still be able to indulge his hobby. It would be an unfairness to punish him, by prohibition of motor cars, for a fault which is not his. We favour regulations properly and rigidly enforced, but we do not favour prohibition.

DAY BY DAY.

The height of all philosophy, both natural and moral, is to know oneself.

Child's Terrible Fall.

A child fell from the second floor of 164, Des Vaux Road, yesterday, and was so seriously injured that it had to be removed to the hospital immediately. It lies in precarious condition.

Welcoming the Rev. Mr. Moyle.

We have been requested to announce that the Church Body of St. John's Cathedral will be at Home at St. Paul's College (which has been courteously placed at the disposal of the Church Body by the Rev. G. A. Bunbury) on Friday the 24th inst. from 4 to 6 p.m., to meet the New Chaplain, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle and Mrs. Moyle, and it is hoped that all members of the congregation, whether shareholders or otherwise, will take this opportunity of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Moyle to the Colony.

Lottery Tickets.

A sentence of six week imprisonment was passed on a man at the Police Court, this morning, who was charged with the unlawful possession of lottery tickets.

Returned from Banishment.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man was sent to goal for three months with hard labour for returning to the Colony after being banished.

On Holiday.

Mr. Stabbs, manager of the and Shanghai Bank at Hongkong, and Mrs. Stabbs have been staying a few days with Mr. N. E. R. Hunter at the Bank House Shanghai.

For Heroic Work.

For "heroic, voluntary and efficient work" during the pneumonic plague epidemic in China last year, Drs. Strong and Teague of the Philippines were awarded medals at the last annual meeting of the Red Cross Society, held in Washington. Colonel Rivers, of the Philippines constabulary, was also awarded a medal for "voluntary and effective" work during the rescue operations in the province of Batangas after the terrible Tsunami of January 30, 1911.

\$500 Fine for Opium Carrying.

At the Police Court this morning before Mr. Irving a man named Tai Tai was charged with having in his possession 15 taels of prepared opium, not having a licence for the same, with the intention of causing conveyance of the drug. The opium was valued at \$70.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful possession but said he was not guilty of causing conveyance.

He was fined \$500 or three months hard labour.

An Opium Divan.

Sixteen men were charged at the Police Court this morning with being concerned in an opium den in Stone Nullah Street. One man was further charged with keeping the divan.

Sixteen different excuses were put forward for being there but the Bench thought fit to fine one of them \$150 or three months, a second \$50 or six weeks' and the remainder \$2 or seven days each.

Died in the Street.

Yesterday a Chinese who was not feeling well and was making his way to see a doctor fell down in Secon street and died.

Dumpling.

The police have found five more dead bodies in the open. Two were found in the central district and three in Yau Ma Tei.

Kidnapping Case Dismissed.

A case of kidnapping preferred against a man at the Police Court, this morning, was dismissed by Mr. Melbourne.

Chinese Candour.

A native paper thus delivers itself. "Yuan Shih-ka's salary has been fixed at 120,000 Taels a year. On account of our Finances being in a pressed condition Yuan Shih-ka has agreed for the present only to use 60,000 as an annuity."

He will know where to get the rest from, for our officials are only too well versed in filling their pockets."

THE GREAT RYMOND FAILS.

Interesting Judgment in the Handcuff Case.

FULL CLAIM AWARDED TO PLAINTIFF.

Before a crowded Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz delivered the following judgment in the Law v. Raymond case this morning:—

This is a claim by the plaintiff for \$1,000—money undertaken to be paid to him by the defendant on the performance of a certain act. This rough outline of the case is as follows:—On the 4th May the defendant was giving an entertainment at the Theatre Royal. He requested the plaintiff, who was one of the audience, to hand over the defendant's handcuffs, making an offer of £100 if he succeeded in freeing himself under certain conditions. The plaintiff

by the plaintiff and the cuffs put on him, it was no longer competent for the defendant to modify the terms of the contract. Indeed the words, if they were actually repeated after the cuffs were on, would seem to be meaningless and to be mere patter or repetition. A Common-sense Interpretation.

I have now given what I take

to be the true legal effect of the defendant's offer. I think it is

also an ordinary common-sense

interpretation, and that it was so

understood by the plaintiff.

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A Common-sense Interpretation.

I have now given what I take

to be the true legal effect of the

defendant's offer. I think it is

also an ordinary common-sense

interpretation, and that it was so

understood by the plaintiff.

If the defendant had said:—I

have here some handcuffs of my

own; I am not sure if they are

in order or not; you must take

your chance; nor do I know whe-

ther they will lock properly; let

me put them on, and if they are

in order and you can satisfy me

that they have been properly

locked, then will I pay you £100

if you can release yourself—I do

not think that an entertainer

would find an offer of this sort

meet with a cordial reception

from his audience. If my inter-

pretation of the contract is

correct, it is unnecessary for me

to attempt to decide whether

these cuffs were really properly

locked or not.

The plaintiff clearly thought

that they were, and so did the

defendant when he put them on.

Some, at any rate, of the audience

thought so too. The sailor, Sweeley,

says:—I saw the plaintiff with the

key between the long finger of

each hand. He was working it

round when the plaintiff

thought he had lost it.

The First Condition.

I will begin with the first con-

dition that the cuffs should be pro-

perly locked. The defendant is

quite certain that he used these

words in his challenge to the audi-

ence before the cuffs were put on.

This is supported by three of his

witnesses and by the plaintiff

himself. Two more wit-

nesses were quite sure that these

words were used immediately after

the cuffs were on. The plaintiff

himself and Capt. Warden thought

no such words were used: they

never heard them. Three of the

plaintiff's witnesses swore most

positively that the words pro-

perly locked or words of any

similar effect were never used

at all. I do not know what

the finding of a jury would be on

this matter. But I personally do

not intend to decide it because,

having regard to the construction

I put upon the words of the con-

tract, I think it unnecessary to do

so.

The Invitation.

I will assume that the words properly locked or properly fastened were in fact actually used in the defendant's challenge. What does the defendant then proceed to do? He picks a pair of handcuffs which are his own property—I am not for a moment suggesting that there was anything unfair or underhand in this—and he persuades one of the audience to let him put them on him. To my mind the invitation given by the defendant might be expressed as follows: If you will let me put on you a pair of handcuffs, locked, or fastened as I shall fasten them, I will give you \$100 if you free yourself without assistance and in view of the audience. In short, the words used conveyed not a condition intended to be imposed upon the plaintiff, but a premise or statement of what the entertainer would do if a subject came forward.

It might be put as follows:—I ask one of the audience to offer himself; then I will lock the handcuffs on him, and if he frees himself without assistance and in the presence of the audience, I will give you \$100.

But this was never done and not a single question

was put to the plaintiff or Capt. Warden or indeed to any

of the plaintiff's witnesses on this

point. I imagined therefore that

the point had been abandoned.

The evidence of Mr. Webb who

was called for the defence was

very clear and reliable. He says:

—Someone handled the key—that

is he—points to Capt. Warden.

I think the defendant had the

key while the cuffs were being

put on. When the cuffs were

on, he gave it to the plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff walked to the

edge of the stage to

Clear Evidence.

ARMY CAPTAIN AND CHAIR COOLIES.

OFFICER FINDS HIMSELF IN POLICE STATION.

Walked the Plank Twice.
Captain Burke, an army officer on a visit to Hongkong, and stated to be a captain of an Australian regiment, was put into a nasty humour last night by two chair coolies whom he had engaged to take him up the Peak; and in consequence of his wrath getting the better of him, he was taken to the police station and charged with acting in a disorderly manner in Wyndham Street.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Irving, the matter was thrashed out. According to the evidence of the police, defendant was found chasing some Chinese in Wyndham Street, and declined to accept the caution of the constable. There was no alternative for the officer other than to place him under arrest, and this he did.

Inclined to be Noisy.
Inspector O'Sullivan said that he saw defendant in the charge room at the police station and he appeared to be under the influence of drink. He was inclined to be noisy and argumentative there and declined to be in a room where there were Chinese.

The police officer who preferred the charge said defendant went quietly to the station.

Mr. Irving:—Any questions to ask?

Defendant:—If I come quietly why did he take me by the scruff of the neck; why, after I had consented to go with him?

Mr. Irving:—Did you take him by the scruff of the neck?

Constable:—Yes, your Worship, he had an unsteady gait.

Defendant:—I was going home and the chair coolies instead of taking me to Peak Road, took me to Wyndham Street.

Mr. Irving:—You were riding in a public chair?

Defendant:—Yes.

Mr. Irving:—Where, were you coming from?

Defendant:—I was coming from the City—Victoria I came up Flower Street and instead of taking me left front they took me on to the right. I sat in the chair for some time arguing. I got out of the chair and I ran after them because I was annoyed. I did not throw them, I simply shouted.

Mr. Irving:—The Inspector says—he does not swear to it—you were under the influence of liquor but not drunk. Were you?

Defendant:—No, Sir.

Mr. Irving:—The constable says he warned you to go away.

Got Him by the Neck.

Defendant: He did not your Worship; he arrested me immediately. I was going to another chair and he arrested me. He seized me by the back of the neck at once.

Inspector O'Sullivan on oath then gave testimony to what transpired in the charge room. He was sure defendant was under the influence of liquor.

Defendant—On the way from the charge room to the cell is there not a plank. Is that true?

Inspector O'Sullivan:—Yes.

Defendant:—And I had to walk over that plank where they are doing repairs, twice.

Inspector O'Sullivan:—I was not there at the time, I cannot say.

Mr. Irving:—You are not charged with being drunk, you are charged with what appears to be extraordinary conduct. Have you anything further to ask the witness?

Defendant:—No, Sir.

Mr. Irving:—Four dollars.

WARNING TO ARMY OFFICERS.

As generally known, both the King and Queen hold very pronounced opinions on the question of the position guilty parties to a divorce action should occupy in society. They have been, and are, strictly debarred from all Court functions. But a current scandal in the Army has caused His Majesty to consider the issuing of a stringent regulation with regard to Army officers who are co-respondents in a divorce petition. It is to the effect that, directly the case is proved, they should immediately be cashiered. The King's decision is being debated very freely at Aldershot. (Glasgow Herald.)

THE MONSTER PETITION.

TEXT OF PROTEST AGAINST MOTOR CAR TRAFFIC.

A Nuisance and a Menace.

The petition which the Chinese have been busy preparing for the past few weeks is now nearing completion, and in the near future, it will be sent to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government for his consideration. The full text of the petition is as follows:

To His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong.

The humble petition of the undersigned Residents respectfully showeth.

1. That in view of the alarming increase in the number of fatal accidents caused by motor cars, Your Petitioners submit that the motor cars are not only a nuisance, but an actual menace to the residents of Hongkong. Your Petitioners beg to point out that the number of cases which are taken up by the police and reported in the newspapers, is but a fraction of the motor car mishaps, because, should the accident not be fatal and the victim be a Chinese, he will either from ignorance of the law, or from a desire to avoid the trouble of an official enquiry, abstain from reporting the matter to the Police.

2. The vehicular facilities of this Colony are adequate for its requirements, and motor cars are absolutely unnecessary; they are patronised mostly by men and women of no particular occupations, or of easy morals. The conveniences or advantages, if any, derived from the motor cars are entirely outweighed by the many mischiefs and grievances resulting from their introduction.

3. The Colony is unsuitable for the running of motor cars from many points of view, there being few roads of sufficient length and width to allow the cars full play. Most of the streets frequented by these cars are only 15 to 18 feet in width, and some of them are without footpaths. The danger to which the passers-by are exposed will be fully recognised when it is remembered that two cars often pass each other in these narrow streets, which are crowded with pedestrains and sedan chairs or rickshaws.

4. Unlike the Electric trams, the motor cars have no fixed rails to run on, and, consequently, their exact movements cannot be known, thus rendering the act of giving way to them considerably more difficult. Accidents like the following have repeatedly occurred:—an unwarped pedestrian, on the approach of a tram car, stepped aside from the tram lines only to be run over by a motor car which came along silently, at a high speed, and did not sound its horn, or sounded it too late.

5. As the Police records will show, the motor cars very often run furiously and recklessly, exceeding the regulation of ten miles an hour, to the danger of life and limb of residents, especially children. The risk is so great that it has not been possible of late to allow children to play outside their own doors in certain roads, for instance Caine Road and others.

6. The twanging of the horns of the cars in the small hours of the morning is not only annoying and disturbing, but has frequently rendered sleep entirely out of the question. It appears that the horns are very often sounded wantonly, for amusement without the slightest justification.

7. Your Petitioners beg to state that the prohibition of motor car traffic would entail no hardship on the owners of the cars, as they venture to submit that there is no necessity in the Colony for high speed travelling on account of business or other matters, and the disposal of their cars elsewhere is not a matter of any great difficulty.

HONGKONG'S HEALTH MATTERS.

Sanitary Board Minutes.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held on Tuesday, the following matters will be dealt with:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Suggested Changes in the Sanitary Department Estimates for 1913.

Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board relative to the plan of the Western District Sanitary Office.

Correspondence relative to the amendments to sections 108, 118, 121 and 122 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1903-1911.

Correspondence relative to closing the passage running from No. 40, Centre Street to No. 26, Sai Yuen Lane.

Application for a modification of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1903-1909 in respect of Nos. 10A and 10B, Bonham Road.

Mortality return for the fortnight ending 29th April, and 6th May, 1912.

Mortality return for the fortnight ending 27th April, 1912.

Linenwashing return for the fortnight ending 30th April, 1912.

Rat return for the weeks ending 4th and 11th May, 1912.

Letter from Government relative to the plans of the proposed extension of the City Slaughter House.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.

The ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders in the Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., was held this noon in the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. H. Humphreys presiding. Those present were Sir C. P. Chater, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. J. Scott Harston, and C. S. Gubbay, directors, J. Wright, J. M. Wong, D. E. Clark, and the secretary Mr. G. Rapp.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said:—“Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the past seven days, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

I propose also to take as read the auditor's report.

During the year under review, thirteen extra cars have been added to the company's time table.

We compute the addition to the running expenses caused by these cars at \$2,000 per annum. Wagons and carts and stores are the principal items affected by the change, but charges and maintenance and repairs are also affected.

As a set-off against the foregoing, traffic receipts show an advance of \$1158.63, and maintenance and repairs (which were abnormally heavy the previous year, owing to new machinery been required in the engine house) a reduction of \$4570.50. The item 'unclaimed dividends', although it appears as such for the first time, formerly figured under the heading of sundry creditors.

The extra cars between 8.45 p.m. and 11.30 p.m., whilst meeting a popular demand and establishing an uninterrupted service during those hours, have added a good deal to the running expenses. So far, these cars, which afford an excellent opportunity to residents on the lower levels of taking a trip to the Peak for a breath of fresh air during the h^h summer months have, not been very well supported.

I have no further remarks to make, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

There being no questions the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts; Mr. J. Wright seconded, and the motion was carried.

Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. C. S. Gubbay were re-elected to the directorate, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Wright.

Mr. J. Wong proposed, and Mr. D. E. Clark seconded, the election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe which was carried.

The Chairman:—That is all you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready and may be had at the office on application.

SHORT SERMON.

“Now Jehoshaphat had riches and honour in abundance; and he joined affinity with Ahab.

And Ahab said, Wilt thou go with me to Ramoth Gilead? And he answered him, I am as thou art, and my people as thy people; and we will be with thee in the war.”

Like the rest of us this king of Judah was a model in some things but not in others. There has been only one man of the countless millions who have trodden this earth who was a model in everything: Jesus Christ; the only one without sin and that is why He is the Saviour of the world.

Still there is a great deal to be learnt from the reflexions of the divine in the characters of good men, even if, as in Jehoshaphat, there are so many painful lapses from the straight way and so many “how-boots” have to be used to describe him.

Jehoshaphat started well. That is something; only the thing is to go on well. That, we all find, is much more difficult. Jehoshaphat, we read, “walked in the first ways of his father David.”

That is a remarkable expression.

The first ways of David. It means that this young king had studied the life of David and had criticized it. He had been so morally in earnest that he had reviewed the whole career of David and had come to the conclusion that David in his early years was a better example for a young man than David in his old age. David, in his early flush of splendid faith in God, when he faced Goliath and spared Saul when he was in his power, was a finer model than David after his great sin. Here is a lesson for us. You will find people who always take a morose view of every good man. They have no eye for their good qualities; they harp on their defects and, make out that every Christian is a hypocrite because some things in his life are better than others. Don't judge like that. There is something by way of an example to us in every good man. Follow him in his best characteristics as Jehoshaphat did David; not in his worst.

During the year under review, thirteen extra cars have been added to the company's time table.

We compute the addition to the running expenses caused by these cars at \$2,000 per annum. Wagons and carts and stores are the principal items affected by the change, but charges and maintenance and repairs are also affected.

As a set-off against the foregoing, traffic receipts show an advance of \$1158.63, and maintenance and repairs (which were abnormally heavy the previous year, owing to new machinery been required in the engine house) a reduction of \$4570.50. The item 'unclaimed dividends', although it appears as such for the first time, formerly figured under the heading of sundry creditors.

The extra cars between 8.45 p.m. and 11.30 p.m., whilst meeting a popular demand and establishing an uninterrupted service during those hours, have added a good deal to the running expenses. So far, these cars, which afford an excellent opportunity to residents on the lower levels of taking a trip to the Peak for a breath of fresh air during the h^h summer months have, not been very well supported.

I have no further remarks to make, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

There being no questions the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts; Mr. J. Wright seconded, and the motion was carried.

Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. C. S. Gubbay were re-elected to the directorate, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Wright.

Mr. J. Wong proposed, and Mr. D. E. Clark seconded, the election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe which was carried.

The Chairman:—That is all you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready and may be had at the office on application.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

REDUCTIONS

“DAISY” BRAND 80 cents per lb.

“DAIRYMAID” 75 “ ”

“BUTTERCUP” 70 “ ”

PASTRY 65 “ ”

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO. WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
The Great Raymond at the New Theatre, Kai U Fong, 9 p.m.

Variety Entertainment Monday

Austin 9.15 p.m.

Sunday, May 19.

Bishop Pozzani leaves.

Tuesday, May 20.

Criminal Sessions. Special Meeting, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Saturday, May 25.

Fourteenth Ordinary Annual Meeting. “Star” Ferry Co., Ltd. Messrs. Dodwell and Co.'s offices

12.30 p.m.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT

ISUAN?

“TASTE IT”

THE MOST DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD!

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

3, Duddell Street,

Tel. No. 1208.

1897



ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

VESSELS LOADING.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight	To be	Apply To	Dispatched.
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Flintshire	19 May		J. M. & Co.	
London and Antwerp	Dentibighshire	15 June		J. M. & Co.	
do do	Glenatre	31 May, about		S. T. & Co.	
Marseilles, &c., via Saigon	Yarra			M. M. Co.	21 May
Marseilles, Hamburg and Antwerp	Andalusia			H. A. L.	13 June
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Sibthonia			H. A. L.	30 May
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	Scandinia			H. A. L.	7 June
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Arcadia			H. A. L.	31 May
Marseilles, &c., via Suez Canal	Miyazaki Maru			N. Y. K.	22 May, d'light
do do do	Kitano Maru			N. Y. K.	5 June, d'light
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Bohemia			S. W. & Co.	1 June
do do do	E. F. Ferdinand			S. W. & Co.	19 June
Odessa	Africa			M. & Co.	25 May about

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York via Suez	Walton Hall	S. T. & Co.	6 June, about
New York	Minneapolis Castle	D. & Co.	25 May
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	21 May
do do do	Chiyu Maru	T. K. K.	23 July
Seattle via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Porsia	P. M. Co.	11 June, 1 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	5 August
do do do	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	28 May
Mexico, Peru, Chili via Japan	Tenyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 June
do do do	Shinjo Maru	T. K. K.	25 June
do do do	Hikong Maru	T. K. K.	7 June, noon
do do do	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	6 August
do do do	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October
Victoria & Tacoma via Shanghai & Japan	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	28 May
do do do	Canada Maru	O. K. S.	26 June
Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan	Kimakura Maru	N. Y. K.	4 June
do do do	Itabu Maru	N. Y. K.	21 May, 4 p.m.
Victoria, and Tacoma via Japan	Chicago Maru	O. S. K.	13 June
do do do	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	11 July 1 p.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Montenegro	C. P. R. Co.	1 June
do do do	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	22 June
Vancouver, Seattle and Portland	Oceano	Bank Line	27 June

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	7 June
do do	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	5 July
Australian Ports via Timor	Eastern	G. L. & Co.	25 May

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Kawachi Maru	N. Y. K.	27 May
do do do	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	10 June
Java, etc.	Tjummoek	J. C. J. L.	F. half May
do do	Tjumuli	J. C. J. L.	S. half May
Japan	Tjiluwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half June
do	Tjijpanas	J. C. J. L.	S. half May
do	Tjilurom	J. C. J. L.	F. half June
Nagasaki, Kobo and Yokohama	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	5 June
Kudut and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of May
Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano Maru	N. N. K.	23 May
do do	P. Sigisund	N. I. L.	28 May
Yokohama and Kobe	Tango Maru	N. Y. K.	6 June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Muttra	J. M. & Co.	1 June
Haiphong	Kweichow	B. & S.	27 May
Tientsin	Singin	B. & S.	22 May
Tsingtau and Newchwang	Cheongsing	J. M. & Co.	23 May, Noon
Chinwangtung	Kiuktang	B. & S.	20 May
Foochow via Swatow and Amoy	Onsang	J. M. & Co.	22 May
do	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	22 May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	25 May
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Tuning	B. & S.	21 May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	21 May
do do	Colombo Maru	N. Y. K.	22 May
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Mitko Maru	N. Y. K.	20 May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Wakasa Maru	N. Y. K.	5 June
do do do	Fookang	J. M. & Co.	19 May
do do do	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	1 June
do do do	Alesia	H. A. L.	23 May
do do do	Segovia	H. A. L.	4 June
do do do	Persia	S. W. & Co.	30 May
do do do	Nern	M. M. & Co.	20 May
do do do	Silesia	H. A. L.	20 June
Shanghai	Furst Bulow	H. A. L.	20 June
do	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	1 half June
do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	S. half May
do	China	S. W. & Co.	4 June
do	Kwongsang	J. M. & Co.	19 May
do	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	F. half July
do	Chinhua	B. & S.	23 May
do	Anhui	B. & S.	25 May
Kwang-chow-wang and Haiphong	Sikiang	M. M. Co.	22 May, 9 a.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Persia sailed from San Francisco on May 4th for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on June 1st.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Montenegro left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on Thursday, the 21st May, at a.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empire left Vancouver, B.C., on the 30th April, at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. s.s. Empire left Sydney on May 9th for this port via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and Manila.

The Imperial German V. B. & Prins Sijbrand left Sydney on the 4th May at 1 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 27th of May.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 12th inst., and is expected to arrive on the 25th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Shinyu Maru arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst., and will be despatched from San Francisco to this port on the 18th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru sailed from Yokohama on the 8th inst., for Hongkong and is expected to arrive on the 20th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Valparaiso, Chile, on the 8th inst., for Hongkong and is expected to arrive on the 28th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Buyo Maru sailed from Honolulu for South America via Mexico on the 10th inst.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. Cetoni left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru, with Mail from Chile, Peru, Mexico, Bonifacio and Japan is expected to arrive at this port on Monday, the 21st inst.

The s.s. Monmouthshire is due here on the 2nd June.

The Imperial German V. B. & Prins Sijbrand left Sydney on the 4th May at 1 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 27th of May.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Chongzang from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 20th inst., and leaves for Shantung on the 26th inst.

The Megaline s.s. I. thian I left Keelung on the 18th ult., for Hongkong via the Strait.

The s.s. Indrapuri passed the Suez Canal on the 10th inst., and is due here on or about 6th prox.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru sailed from Yokohama on the 12th inst., for Hongkong and is expected to arrive at this port on the 25th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Chongzang, from Shanghai, is due at Hongkong on the 20th inst., and leaves for Japan on the 26th inst., at 4 p.m.

The s.s. Flintshire from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 19th inst., and leaves for London via Suez on the 24th inst.

The s.s. Monmouthshire is due here on the 2nd June.

The British India Co.'s s.s. Maitra is due here on the 28th from Japan, and leaves on the 30th for Singapore.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Iola, from S. H. Dodwell, to Singapore.

The s.s. Maitra is due at Hongkong on the 18th inst., and leaves for Yokohama on the 20th inst.

The Imperial German V. B. & Prins Sijbrand left Sydney on the 4th May at 1 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 27th of May.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Loksang, from Chefoo, is due at Hongkong on the 20th inst., and leaves for Shanghai on the 26th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nubia arrived at London on the 10th inst., at morning.

The Ben Line, s.s. Bonlager from Middlesex to London, left London on the 17th inst., for Hongkong.

The American Oriental Line, s.s. Afghan Prince, from New York having left Colombo on the 13th inst., is expected here on or about Monday, the 27th inst.

PASSENGERS.

Outward.

Per P. and O. steamer China, connecting with the steamer Oceania at Colombo. From London April 23.

To Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Travalan and children.

To Singapore:—Mr. G. Frazer, Mr. B. R. C. Reid, Mr. H. de B. Williams, Mr. F. R. Sayers, Mr. N. W. Steinberg, Mr. H. H. Holdbrook, Mr. W. L. Horwell, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Mr. E. W. Tayler, Mr. P. A. Winter, Miss L. Shand, Mr. G. E. Teale, Mr. R. J. A. Wynne, Capt. R. L. Moore, Mr. J. Milne. To Penang: Mr. Park and

Per P. and O. steamer Macedonia, connecting with the steamer Arendal at Colombo. From London April 4.

To Yokohama: Mrs. E. V. Carr.

To Shanghai: Mr. H. Ross, Miss G. Reach, Miss A. Barry, Miss Kwai, Mr. H. O. F. Archer, Mr. E. S. Bennett, Miss W. L. Inman.

To Hongkong: Capt. Clarke, Mr. J. T. Cubitt.

To Bangkok: Mr. J. N. S. Owen.

To Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boyd-Walker, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lano and child, Mr. C. E. W. Hogge, Mr. A. C. Vigers, Miss H. M. Barrett, Mr. G. Pierson, Mr. J. G. Maybank, Mr. W. B. Hutton, Inspector E. Boiver, Mr. J. P. de Bosse.

From Marseilles April 12.

To Yokohama: Mr. A. S. Lindsay, Mr. L. Evans, Mr. W. W. Warlock, Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Daniels.

To Shanghai: Mr. H. Clarence.

To Sourabaya: Mrs. Becking and children.

To Manila: Mr. W. V. A. Whyte.

To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross and children, Messrs. Ross and child, Miss King.

To Singapore:—Mrs. T. W. Rowley and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hanson, Mr. H. K. Shaw, Miss A. L. Mackenzie, Mrs

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Astrea	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddo	Shanghai
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington	Kiukiang
Brionart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes	Hankow
Cambrina	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Hongkong
Chorub	Water tank and tug	300	—	340	Master W. Smith	Canton
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Veale	Hongkong
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	205	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. R. R. Roseman	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,000	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt	Chingtao
Kinsha	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Murrayatt	Hankow
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. G. Posco	Hongkong
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,000	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Mooreen	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith	West River
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Outer	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lambo	Hongkong
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Yangtze
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Hongkong
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Tyndall	West River
Rosario	Depotship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. J. Touthby	Hongkong
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo-boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt.-Comdr. Bickenden	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,050	6	—	Comdr. Eyres	Hongkong
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stolpord	Chungkiang
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. M. Baillie Hamilton	Hankow
Usk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Bluett	Shanghai
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	300	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Swatow
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,00	Lt.-Com. E. T. Chambers	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,000	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding	Kiating
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow
Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., O.V.O., C.M.G.						
Submarines:						
No. 36	Lieut.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert					
No. 37	Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner					
No. 38	Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington					
T.B. 035	Lieut.-Comdr. Woodward					
T.B. 036	Lieut.-Comdr. Davies					
T.B. 037	Lieut.-Comdr. Nicol					
T.B. 038	Lieut.-Comdr. Seymour					
AMERICAN.						
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray	Olongapo
A-4		—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	
A-6		—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	
A-7		—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Yangtze River
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. S. Gravos	Yangtze River
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill	Yangtze River
Cathie	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. W. Cade	Canton
Chauncy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Yangtze River
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. Robinson	Shanghai
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Olongapo
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. B. H. Green	Yangtze River
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston	
Helena	Gunboat	392	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	
Mohican	Tender-submarine	1,800	6	1,100	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell	
Monadnock	Monitor	3,900	6	3,900	Lieut. E. P. Svarc	
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley	
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	
Pisces	Gunboat	—	—	—		
Sea going tug	854	2	1,600	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong	
Pompey	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lieut. R. V. Lowe	Shanghai
Quiros	Gunboat	350	2	208	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze River
Rainbow	Cruiser	4,360	14	1,800	Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Samar	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Ichang
Saratoga	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bispham	Wuchang
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	8	208	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze River
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,894	Commander W. A. Edgar	Hongkong
Wompatuck	Tug	402	—	650	Chief Boatsw. P. E. Radcliffe	
Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander China Squadron.						
Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet.						
VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.						
Buffalo	Transport	6,000	6	3,600	Comdr. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,080	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
California	Armored cruiser	13,080	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Olongapo
West Virginia	—	13,080	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Olongapo
Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland						
GERMAN.						
Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Tsingtao
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,000	36	26,000	Captain v. Usslar	Tsingtao
Iltis	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varsolow	Tsingtao
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtao
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtao
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morberger	Tsingtao
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtze River
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,000	36	26,000	Capt. Rosing	Shanghai
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lut. Berrenberg	Tsingtao
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtao
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Luppe	Tsingtao
Tsingtao	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lut. Frhr. Fricke	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai
FRANC.						
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Kleber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	—	Saigon
Decade	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. de Linaires	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. d'Estienne	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Biscall	Tongku
Peche	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Puech	Saigon
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Combat	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Marrs	Saigon
Perle	Submarine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Proteo	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Morris	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,708	10	1,700	Lieut. Seriot	Saigon
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Takou	Destroyer	250	9	—	—	Saigon Reserve
Pistolier	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol	Hongay
Monasque	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Kerandson	Hongay
Vauhan	Torpedo-dropt.	—	—	—	Lieut. Bihel	Saigon
Veteran	Torpedo-dropt.	—	—	—	Com. Ragoz de Touche	Saigon
Manoche	Surveying-ship	1,025	10	9,000	Com. Ragoz de Touche	China Station
Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillie, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE REPORT.

The following is Messrs. Wright and Hornby's weekly share report.

There has been a general improvement in our local market during the week and a fair amount of business has been put through.

Rubber is quoted from at 7/3-4 per lb.—quiet.

Bar Silver is quoted at 24.1-4 per oz for ready and 24.7-16 for forward delivery—dull.

Exchange on London opened to-day at T.T. 2/0 1-8.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands at various rates from \$835 to \$830, and the market closes with probable buyers at the latter rate. London is unchanged at \$83.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are quiet at \$815. Cantons have improved after sales at \$220 to a buying quotation of \$222.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have sold at \$351, and \$352 and more shares could be placed at the latter rate. China Fires are steady at \$132.

Shipping.—Steamboats are wanted at \$27. China and Manila are wanted at \$1.050. Star Ferries at \$32 for the old and \$20 for the new. Douglas's at 27 and Indos at \$65 are all in demand at quotation. Shells have been sold to London at \$120/- down to 118/-, closing firm at this rate.

Refineries.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$1072 to \$109, sellers now wanting \$110. Luzons are quiet at \$34.

Mining.—Roughs have sellers at \$4.1-4 and there are no buyers over \$4. Chinese Engineers are strong at 37/6. Troubles after sales at 80/- close with sellers at 78/- Lungsas are inquired for at Tis. 67. Headwaters are on offer at \$6.00.

Docks Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong Docks have been sold at various rates from \$47 to \$49, closing firm at the latter rate. Shanghai Docks are unchanged, at Tis. 54. Kowloon Wharves are wanted at 56/- after sales at the rate. Now Amoy Docks have been booked at \$63 and \$63. Hongkong Wharves are quoted Tis. 87.

Lands Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have changed hands at \$101 to \$107, buyers now offering \$106. West Points at \$53/- and Kowloon Lands at \$34 are inquired for at quotations. Humphreys Estates have been placed at \$8.00. Hongkong Hotels have improved to \$110/- for the old and \$70 for the new issue.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are neglected at \$5.00.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cement at \$4.1-2. China Borneos at \$10.1-2. Dairy Farms at \$22. Electrics at \$22.1-2. Ropes at \$18.1-2. Waterboats at 71-4. China Light and Powers at \$2.00. Steam Laundries at \$5.00 and William Powells at \$6.1-2 can be placed at quotations. China Provisions have sellers at \$8.3-4.

Quotations received by cable from London to-day:

Banks. £83/-

London Asiatics 10/6.

Indos 27/-

Eastern Internationals 20/-

Shells 518/- middle

United Sordangs 100/-

Tronhahs 2/17/6 middle.

For Swearing on the Telephone.

For swearing over the telephone at girl operators, Edward Murphy, a bartender, of Portland (Oregon) has been sentenced to serve six months in jail and pay a fine of \$20. This is the first conviction under the new statute making the public use of profane or indecent language vagrancy. Murphy took an appeal.

It is believed that other prosecutions for using profane language over telephones will follow.

Petroleum no New Thing.

The petroleum industry, which has made such great advances during the last fifty years, deals with a product which has been known in some lands from earliest days. In China it was used long before history was first written. The famous petroleum springs near Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, have been known from the earliest times. Antiquarians say that Pliny and Herodotus each knew or had heard of petroleum.

SPORT.

Results of Home Football Matches.

State of League Tables.

The following are the results of the league football matches played on April 20, and those set out of the league tables following these matches:

League—Division 1.

P. W. L. D. P.

Blackburn R. 33 19 7 8 46

Newcastle United 37 18 12 7 43

Ereton 33 19 12 5 42

Colton W. 37 0 15 2 41

Aston Villa 33 17 14 7 39

Sheffield W. 37 15 18 9 39

Sunderland 38 14 13 11 38

Middlebrough 36 15 13 8 37

West Brom. A. 33 15 11 7 37

Tottenham H. 37 14 14 9 36

Sheffield United 33 13 15 0 36

Woolwich A. 30 11 11 8 36

Braford City 36 14 15 7 35

Manchester U. 36 12 11 10 34

Manchester City 37 12 16 9 33

Plymouth Athlete. 33 12 15 9 33

Preston N. E. 37 13 17 7 33

North County 37 13 17 7 33

Liverpool 37 11 16 7 32

Bury 37 6 23 8 20

Aston Villa 2 Newcastle United 0

Manchester City 2 Bury 0

Manchester United 2 Oldham Athletic 1

Everton 3 3 Sheffield Wednesday 1

Liverpool 2 2 Sheffield United 0

Tottenham Hotspur 1 Bolton W. 1

Sunderland 3 3 Preston North End 0

League—Division 2.

P. W. L. D. P.

Derby County 37 22 7 8 52

Bury 37 22 7 8 52

Chelsea 35 21 8 6 48

Clapton Orient 37 20 14 9 43

Hull City 37 17 13 7 10

Walsall W. 37 12 10 19 49

Barnsley 31 11 8 12 36

Grimsby Town 38 15 11 9 38

Fulham 37 16 15 6 39

Leicester Fosse 37 11 16 7 35

Bradford 36 13 15 8 35

Blackpool 36 13 15 8 34

Bristol City 37 11 18 5 34

Notts. E. 37 13 18 6 33

Wigan 37 13 18 6 32

Stockport County 37 11 16 10 32

Huddersfield 37 12 19 6 30

Leeds 36 8 16 12 28

Leeds City 37 10 19 8 28

Gainsborough T. 36 5 20 11 21

Gloucester 3 3 Bristol City 0

Leeds City 1 1 Walsall W. 1

Clapton Orient 2 Hull City 1

Leicester Fosse 3 Stockport C. 2

Grimsby Town 3 3 Fulham 0

Bury 37 11 16 7 35

Blackpool 36 13 15 8 34

Bristol 36 13 15 8 34

Brentford 36 11 16 9 34

New Brompton 37 11 16 9 31

Southampton 36 9 16 11 29

Luton 37 9 18 10 28

Leyton 37 0 20 11 28

Plymouth A gyle 2 Walsall W. 0

Bristol Rovers 1 B'ton & Hove 0

W. Ham United 0 Stoke 0

New Brompton 1 Southampton 0

Brentford 2 2 New Brompton 0

Queen's Park R. 1 Leyton 0

Swindon 1 1 Northampton 0

Leeds 1 1 Ilfracombe 0

Leeds 37 10 14 13 33

Bristol R. 37 9 15 39 31

Brentford 36 11 16 9 34

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Southampton 36 9 16 11 29

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Queen's Park R. 1 Leyton 0

DIRECTORS AND THEIR LIABILITIES, DUTIES AND POWERS.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

The position of a director is, shortly, this:—The law has a great respect for, and will show every consideration towards, an honest man who endeavours to do his duty but it has no sympathy whatever for a fool or a knave. If a man blindly accepts the office of a director for the sake of its emoluments, and other possible advantages to himself; if he takes no trouble to ascertain the exact state of affairs of the Company, nor what his duties are as a director, he is a fool, and must therefore take the consequences of his folly. If he obtains the office of a director with the intention of procuring for himself some benefit, thereby to the detriment of the shareholders, or in order that he may avoid disclosure of special advantages he has obtained from the Company, he is a knave. So also, if, while a director, he wilfully, or with gross negligence, misappropriates the funds of the Company, he is either a knave or a fool. But where a director acts honestly, endeavours to do the best he can for the Company, and does not gain, nor try to gain, any special benefit for himself by virtue of his position, he will be relieved from the consequences of his mistakes, provided that he has acted as a reasonable businessman would have acted in the conduct of his own affairs. Section 258 of the Ordinance (Section 279 of the Act of 1908, which is taken from Section 3 of the Judicial Trustees Act 1896) gives to the Court the fullest powers to grant such relief to directors, but it will not do so unless satisfied by sufficient evidence, not only that the directors acted with perfect honesty, but also that they acted reasonably. "It would be impossible to lay down any general rules of principles, to be acted on in carrying out the provisions of the Section ... each case must depend upon its own circumstances" (Byrne J. in *Harker v. Inveray* (1897) 1 Ch. at p. 542). The principles, however, upon which the Court will act are to be gathered from that, and several other reported cases (*Smith v. Stuart* (1897) 2 Ch. 533, *Grew v. Grindley* (1898) 2 Ch. 593, *National Trustees Co. v. General Finance Co.* (1905) A.C. 373, *Davis v. Hutchings* (1907) 1 Ch.). The Court will not necessarily absolve directors from liability, even though it be satisfied that they have acted both honestly and reasonably, but the Court must also be satisfied that it is fair towards all parties concerned that the directors should be so absolved. Thus where, as in the two cases last cited, the directors have acted on the erroneous, or fraudulent, advice of their Solicitor, although they honestly believed they were entitled to act as they did, and behaved reasonably in first seeking the advice of their Solicitor, they would not be relieved from liability for a misappropriation of the funds of the Company, unless it were obviously fair to the Company that they should be relieved. "A trustee who employs an agent must, according to the ordinary rules of law, be responsible for the acts of the agent. I do not think that it was the intention of the Legislature that he should be let off that" (*Davis v. Hutchings* at p. 305).

(To be Continued.)

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Papers.)

Washington, May 13.—President Taft and former President Roosevelt still in Ohio, on the stump. The speaking-tour of each has been greatly lengthened and the fight for the control of the state is the bitterest that has been witnessed so far between the two factions of the Republican party. The betting on the results continues to favour Roosevelt slightly.

Volcano in Mexico.

San Francisco, May 12.—Brief telegrams from Mexico announce that there has been a volcanic outbreak in Colima followed by a severe shock of earthquake.

It is reported that the town of Zapotlán has been destroyed but the extent of loss of life is not known.

Zapotlán is a town of 18,000 inhabitants and is located 21 miles northeast of Colima.

Tang to go.

Peking, May 13.—It now looks as though it would be only the question of a short time until Tang Shao Yi of Yuan Shih Kai's cabinet would be removed. Strong opposition to him is developing and powerful interests are working for his official head. He is credited with the deadlock that now grips the international loan negotiations, and those who fear that further financial straits will imperil the peace and stability of the Republican regime are loud in their clamours and deep in their plotting for his throw.

Foreign Corporations.

The existence of a foreign corporation (by which, in Hongkong, is meant every company, British or otherwise, which has not been incorporated in the Colony) as an entity, and its right and liability to sue and be sued in its corporate name, has long been recognised in British Courts. Such existence has been expressly recognised in the United Kingdom by Sections 274 and 275

of the Companies Act of 1908 (following the Act of 1907), and, in Hongkong, by Sections 252 and 253 of the new Ordinance; and by the first of these Sections the directors, or any other officers or agents, of certain foreign corporations are made liable to penalties if they fail to comply with the requirements of such Sections.

Section 274 of the Home Act provides that every company incorporated outside the United Kingdom which establishes a place of business within the United Kingdom shall within one month from the establishment of such place of business file with the Registrar of Companies:—(a) a copy of the instrument constituting or defining its constitution, and a certified translation thereof, if the instrument be not in English, (b) a list of the directors of the company, and (c) the names and addresses of one or more persons resident in the United Kingdom authorised to accept service of process, and notices.

The Section further provides that every company to which such Section applies shall, in every year, file with the Registrar a statement in the form of a balance sheet as is required to be filed by companies incorporated in the United Kingdom; and it further provides that every company to which such Section applies shall conspicuously exhibit on its place of business the name of the Company, and the country where it is incorporated, and shall have such names mentioned in legible characters on all bills, letters &c.

This Section of the Act of 1908 was taken from Section 35 of the Companies Act of 1907, which provided that every company incorporated outside the United Kingdom which, at the commencement of that Act, had a place of business in the United Kingdom, and every such company which, after the commencement of that Act established a place of business in the United Kingdom should, within the respective times mentioned, file the documents which the Act of 1908 requires to be filed. The Section of the Act of 1907 then went on to provide that all companies to which it applied should in the future do such things as it is provided by Section 274 of the Act of 1908 shall be done by companies to which such Section applies.

The Section of the Act of 1907 therefore applied to all foreign corporations, whether incorporated in British Colonies or in alien countries, which had already established, or which should thereafter establish, a place of business in the United Kingdom.

(To be Continued.)

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hupch, Hunan and Tengyueh.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London April 20th. Due Shanghai May 7th.

Left April 24th. Due May 10th

MAILS DUE.

Friend, New York, 20th inst. American, Tientsin, 23rd inst.

Swatow—Per 10 a.m., 19th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—Per Daig-i-maru, 19th May, 9 a.m.

Smits and Ceylon—Per Bohemia, 19th May, 9 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 19th May, 1.10 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Tokiwa, 20th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow—Per Signal, 20th May, 3 p.m.

Tringtau and Newchow—Per Kiang, 20th May, 3 p.m.

Strait and Ceylon—Per Filshito, 20th May, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Haiping, 21st May, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Northern China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and United States via Seattle—Per Inaba-maru, 21st May, 10 a.m.

Chinawantou—Per Onsang, 21st May, 10 a.m.

Philippines Islands—Per Tanning, 21st May, 8 p.m.

Philippines Islands—Per Ruby, 21st May, 3 p.m.

Strait and Ceylon—Per Miyasaki-maru, 21st May, 5 p.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseille (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)—Per Yarm, 21st May, 11 a.m.

Kedung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Hongkong, Honolulu, United States, Canada, South America via San Francisco (Europe, &c., via Siberia)—Per Mongolia, 2 at May, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutsang, 21st May, 2 p.m.

Heilow, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Singen, 22nd May, 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per Halimun, 22nd May, 10 a.m.

Tientsin—Per Cheongshing, 23rd May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chinhup, 23rd May, 8 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 24th May, 10 a.m.

Tin r. Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Easter, 25th May, 10 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutsang, 21st May, 2 p.m.

Heilow, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Singen, 22nd May, 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per Halimun, 22nd May, 10 a.m.

Tientsin—Per Cheongshing, 23rd May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chinhup, 23rd May, 8 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Hainan, 24th May, 10 a.m.

Philippines Islands—Per Loonggang, 25th May, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui May, 5 p.m.

Calcutta, and Tientsin—Per Hui-how, 27th May, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Hailang, 28th May, 10 a.m.

Straits and Burmah—Per Fa-lin, 28th May, 4 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) Late Letters 11 to 12.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents)—Per Fa-lin, 28th May, 4 p.m.

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